

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE NEW OLYMPIC GAMES

Magazine accounts of the Olympic games that were revived at Athens this spring are beginning to appear. These accounts are by far the most satisfactory, even if they have not the enthusiasm of the cabled reports of American prowess in running, leaping, wrestling and disc throwing.

In the September Scribners, Rufus B. Richardson, director of the American school of classical studies at Athens, describes the games and the stadion where they were held, as only a college athlete can.

The stadion, or amphitheatre, is built by the closing of the two ends of a narrow valley. The immense oval is fitted with stone seats and though it were crowded to its capacity, i. e., with 50,000 people there is no danger of an accident, because the stone seats rest on the solid rock and earth of the hills. "The 40,000 or more people who were present at the opening were enough to stir that deep feeling caused by the presence of a multitude, the feeling which made Xerxes weep at the Hellespont. When King George entered with his family and walked the length of the stadion, accompanied all the way by the acclamations of this mass, he is said to have declared his emotion to have been so great that he could with difficulty compose himself for the great historic act of reopening the Olympic games after they had remained in abeyance for fifteen centuries. The audience, like the athletes, was cosmopolitan. All the tongues of Europe were heard. But all the foreigners together amounted to only a few thousands. At least nineteen twentieths of the mass were Greek. For the reason that the greater part of the events of the stadion were won by foreigners, the enthusiasm, which on such occasions is more than mere numbers or even sharpness of competition, was lacking, except when the Greek runners came in from Marathon. Then the Athenians went wild, and the usually quiet king nearly ripped off the visor of his uniform cap, waving it wildly in the air. Pity it would have been had a foreigner won this race. All who were present will remember the commotion of the crowd in the stadion in that moment of victory as one of the greatest scenes of their lives. The one coveted honor of the games was won by the Greeks and held almost beyond the reach of envy. Shortly after the winner's arrival came two other Greeks and then a Hungarian. The next five in order were also Greeks. The run was twenty-five miles and the winner, Spyridon Loues, accomplished the run in the remarkably short time of two hours, fifty-eight minutes and fifty seconds. He is a well-to-do farmer, as modest as he is strong." Cafes have been named for him, and gifts of all kinds have been sent to him. The impulse to give something to him who excels his fellows is universal. It does not seem to make much difference what it is, whether it is eloquence, acting, singing or long distance running, the ability to surpass all others in any one direction inspires the

multitude to give of the best they have to the victor. The world is debtor to the genius, though it never settles with him except by these occasional gifts from hearts inflamed. The homes of Bryan and McKinley are filled with gifts, many of them trifling, but touchingly indicative of the best a farmer has, the nicest work of a mechanic or the treasures of a sailor.

"In the games at Athens the generous national rivalry was acknowledged by the display, after each event, of the flag of the victor's country on a pole erected at the entrance to the stadion. Our own country became conspicuous at the outset. On Monday, in the first contest of the games, Lane of Princeton won the first heat in the 100 metre race. This seemed almost glory enough for one day, but Burke and Curtis proceeded to win the other two heats also. Next came the triple jump, which was won by Connolly of Harvard university and the first flag that was run up was ours. Then came the throwing of the discus, in which Garret beat the Greeks, at what was regarded as their own game, and again the American flag went up. Next came the 400 metre race, in which both heats were taken by Americans—Jamison and Burke. In the five contests of the day, then, the Americans had won the only two heats that were decided; of the others they had won all the heats. It is no wonder that the victories of the Americans became the talk of the town. The American athletes were the heroes of the hour. They were lionized and followed by enthusiastic crowds wherever they went in the evenings. One paper accounted for their prowess by the consideration that in their composite blood "they joined to the inherited athletic training of the Anglo-Saxon the wild impetuosity of the redskin. Even the Australian, who on the second day won the 1500 metre race, was set down as one of us. An educated Greek, whose notions of geography, being derived from school days were probably a little vague, said to me "Australian, why it is the same thing."

Greece is out of the beaten track that Americans tread when they go abroad. The procession stops at a point no farther south in Europe than Rome nor farther north than Berlin or Hamburg. An occasional traveller like D.E. Thompson or Colonel Wilson, whose curiosity and means for gratifying it draws them to Norway and Sweden, is looked upon as an explorer and to mented by absurd questions from ignorant, learned people on their return to their native village. Questions which indicate an ignorance of facts as profound as that of the Athenian newspaper man, who considered that all Americans were descended from Anglo-Saxon and red Indian ancestry, and hence was able to talk in all seriousness about the American combining the "athletic instincts of the Anglo-Saxon with the wild impetuosity of the red skin."

At the close of the new Olympic games there was much scheming and wire pulling among the representatives

of the French, English and Germans to secure the next meet in 1900. It was finally left with an international committee, and that committee has not yet decided where they shall be held.

Second publication September 12.
SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the district court of the Third Judicial district of Nebraska, within and for Lancaster county, in an action wherein John P. Whitney is plaintiff, and Theodore Benninghoff et al., defendant. I will, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1896, at the east door of the court house, in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate to-wit:

Lot six [6], in block two hundred and forty [240], in Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 25th day of August, A. D., 1896.

John J. Trompen,
Sheriff.

Oct 3.

Second publication September 12.
SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the district court of the third judicial district of Nebraska, within and for Lancaster county, in an action wherein National Life Insurance company of Montpelier, Vermont, is plaintiff, and Carlos C. Burr defendant. I will, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1896, at the east door of the court house, in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot five Cropsey County Clerk subdivision of lot one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), in block fifty-three (53) in the city of Lincoln, the west half (1/2) of the south half (1/2) of lot twelve (12), in the southwest quarter (1/4) of section thirty-six (36), town ten (10), range six (6) east of the 6th P. M., also three hundred and twenty-five (325) feet off the north end of the west half (1/2) of the west half (1/2) of the northwest quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4) of section one (1), town nine (9), range six (6), east of the 6th P. M., also fifty (50) feet off the south end of lot one (1) and fifty (50) feet off the south end of the east half of lot two (2) in block one hundred and eighty [180] in the city of Lincoln, also lot eight (8), block eighty five [85], in the city of Lincoln, all in Lancaster county, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 25th day of August, A. D., 1896.

John Trompen,
Sheriff.

Oct 3.

Second publication September 12.
SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the district court of the third judicial district of Nebraska, within and for Lancaster county, in an action wherein Ward S. Mills is plaintiff, and Aaron K. Seip et al., defendants. I will, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 6th day of October, A. D., 1896, at the east door of the court house, in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12) and thirteen (13), in block one (1), and lots two (2), three (3), four (4), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11) and twelve (12), in block nine (9), and lots eleven (11) and twelve (12), in block eleven (11), and lot seven (7), in block nine (9), all in Mills addition to University Place, in Lancaster county, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 31st day of August, A. D., 1896.

John Trompen,
Sheriff.

Oct 3

Second publication September 12.
SHERIFF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the district court of the Third Judicial district of Nebraska, within and for Lancaster county, in an action wherein the Union Central Life Insurance Co., is plaintiff, and Thomas Sewell et al., defendant. I will, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 6th day of October, A. D., 1896, at the east door of the court house, in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate, to-wit:

The southeast quarter (1/4) of section thirty five (35), the southwest quarter (1/4) of section thirty six (36), all in town eleven (11), north range five (5), east of the 6th P. M. in Lancaster county, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 25th day of August, A. D., 1896.

John Trompen,
Sheriff.

Oct 3

We have purchased (because it is just the thing we have needed) the Columbian Cyclopaedia Library, consisting of the Columbian encyclopedia, which is also an unabridged dictionary thirty-two volumes of convenient size neatly bound, four volumes of the annual cyclopaedic review, four volumes of current history for 1896, one Columbian atlas and the neat convenient revolving oak case with glass doors. From the evidence obtained we find that some part of this work is placed in the best private and public library in this country and abroad, for the reason that they cover a field relative to the past, present and future progress and achievements of the human race not attempted by others. The plan is original, and the work throughout is carefully and ably written.

Current history contains 220 pages, is issued two months after the close of each quarter, this length of time being taken to reduce all information received to be an absolutely reliable and authentic basis. If these are kept on file, this magazine will prove a permanent and invaluable record of all important movements in political, social, religious, literary, educational, scientific and industrial affairs.

The magazine will be indispensable to all people who have encyclopedias, as it will be needed to keep these works up to date. To those who do not own encyclopedias it will be doubly valuable as their source of information is more limited. About March of each year the four volumes of current history are bound into one volume, known as the Annual Cyclopaedic Review. There are now four of these bound volumes covering years 1892-3-4 and 5. The work has for endorsers and subscribers in this city and state such people as Mr. Gere, editor-in-chief of the Lincoln State Journal, Hon. Joe Bartley, state treasurer, Hon. W. J. Bryan, Mr. Miller, editor of the Northwestern Journal of Education, Hon. H. R. Corbett, state superintendent of public instruction, Dr. R. E. Giffen, Miss Mary L. Jones, acting librarian at the state university whose letter we publish below in full:

"Every reading person has felt the need of brief summaries of current topics and events. The daily, weekly and monthly periodicals and papers may furnish data sufficient, but the labor of collecting and digesting it is frequently out of proportion to the result obtained. A most satisfactory summary may be found in the quarterly journal has been of invaluable service to the library covering a field that no other attempts.

MARY L. JONES,
Acting Librarian.

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